1907

TORY LEAFLETS
PRINTED IN FULL

BRIEF REPLIES
IN PARALLEL PAGES TO THE MISSTATEMENTS

OPPOSITION TACTICS
EXPOSED

THEIR MOTTO IS FRAUD AND SLANDER

Cowardly Tactics
In the House of Parliament

The Liberals at the last session of Parliament declared that the anti-Grand Trunk Pacific petitions WERE TAINTED WITH FRAUD.

Mr. Borden, on behalf of the thousands of signers, protested against the Premier's charge of forgery. **Mr. Borden challenged an investigation.**

Accordingly, a Parliamentary committee was appointed; the matter of **investigating the genuineness of the petitions** was referred to it.

The Committee, composed of Liberals in the majority, TOOK NO ACTION. Weeks passed and the charge was not gone into. THE SLANDERS WERE, HOWEVER, NOT RETRACTED; the signers, branded as **forgers and frauds,** still rest under the charges.

THE PEOPLE WHO SIGNED THE ANTI-GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC PETITIONS HAVE A DUTY TO PERFORM.

TURN THE SLANDERERS OUT!!

The Conservatives paid for their errors in 1896.

The Liberals must expect punishment for their vastly greater sins, and the government that succeeds theirs must be dealt with on its merits. In other words, turn out one government after another until the message can go out to the world that the conscience of Canada is awakened.

Cowardly Tactics in the House by the Conservative Leaders

Towards the close of last session, when the National Transcontinental Railway bill was standing for its third reading, it suddenly occurred to certain of the Montreal managers of the Tory party that the people of the country had not protested against the passage of the measure by petition. In fact, in the country generally there was a marked and very decided lack of opposition to the bill.

It immediately struck these Montreal dictators that it would not suit their book to have this apathy extend to the period of the dissolution of Parliament and the appeal to the electors, and, acting on the principle that it is better to be late than not to be present at all, they furnished a number of forms of petitions, one set intended for signatures in the west and another for those in the east.

These were sent out to the Conservative organizers in the various counties for signature and return to the party whip at Ottawa.

When these petitions began to pour in, it was noticeable that very few were presented by the members for the constituencies in which they were supposed to have been circulated. It was also noticed that on many of the petitions the names were all written in one ink and by the same hand, without there being any evidence of authority for procuration signature.

After investigation, Mr. Talbot, M.P. for Bellechasse, moved in House for the reference of certain of the petitions to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, stating that he had affidavits from several pretended signers that they had never signed the petitions nor had they authorized anybody else to sign for them.

One Conservative member immediately rose and disclaimed any responsibility for the several petitions which he had presented, and, after discussion, the motion amended by Mr. Clarke of Toronto, so as to include all the petitions on the subject, was carried.

This was just seventeen days before prorogation.

The Committee met and asked leave to sit during the sessions of House, but by this time the Conservatives had taken the alarm, and although attempts were made to get the Committee together, the Conservative members would never attend to help in forming a quorum.

Mr. R. L. Borden, so far from protesting against the charge of forgery, was a party to the whole proceeding of getting up the petitions, and used every Parliamentary means to prevent a full exposure in the matter.

The Premier never made any charge of forgery; that was done with the support of sworn evidence by Mr. Talbot, and Mr. Marcil of Bagot.

Mr. Borden never challenged any investigation; that was done by Mr. Talbot.

No committee was appointed to investigate the genuineness of the petitions. The Committee of Privileges and Elections, a standing Committee of the House, was commissioned to investigate the charges of forgery made under oath, and to which no effort at rebuttal was ventured by those who had fathered the petitions by presenting them to the House.

The Committee to which the petitions were referred was nominated by the Striking Committee appointed at the beginning of the session to strike the Standing Committees and report to the House. The report was adopted, and thus was the Committee formed. Even the idea of the petitions did not originate till months after the Committee had been formed, and its constitution had no reference to these petitions or to this enquiry.

The reference was made seventeen days before the date of prorogation, so that weeks can hardly be said to have passed without action. The Committee took no action because the Conservative members funked the investigation, and would not attend the meetings. THE LIBERALS WERE READY AND WILLING TO GO ON WITH THE ENQUIRY, KNOWING WHAT THE RESULT WOULD BE.

THE PEOPLE HAVE A DUTY TO PERFORM.

IT IS THEIR DUTY TO PREVENT MEN WHO WOULD USE FORGED PETITIONS, OR PARTLY FORGED PETITIONS, FROM EVER RULING THIS COUNTRY.

KEEP THEM OUT.

VOTE FOR THE PARTY THAT HAS RULED WITHOUT SCANDAL, AND THAT HAS RAISED THE NAME OF CANADA TO A PLACE HIGH AMONGST THE LIST OF NATIONS.

THE LIBERAL PARTY HAS DONE THIS.

VOTE FOR THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT WITH SIR WILFRID

The Country's Prosperity

If a man invests money in a business, adopts a wise policy of business enterprise, equips his business with machinery of up-to-date pattern (if it be a manufacturing business), establishes agencies to secure trade and then retires, leaving his successors a prospective fortune, should those who inherit it, or the man whose money and foresight made for future prosperity, get credit for the success of the enterprise?

The Conservatives gave us a great transcontinental railway; gave us a magnificent canal system; gave us experimental farms; gave us protection for the industries of the country and then went out of office.

A great wave of business prosperity comes to the world. Canada, equipped by the Conservatives, is ready to reap her share.

The Liberals, taking the ready-made policy of the Conservatives, sit down and watch the inevitable prosperity, planned by the Conservatives, and proclaim to the world that Canada (with the Conservative equipment) is prosperous.

Whose is the credit? Is it that of the men who made the plans, or the men who inherit the business? Men of only average intelligence will say the originator, the designer, the builder did it.

Isn't that a fair deduction?

The Conservatives paid for their errors in 1896.

The Liberals must expect punishment for their vastly greater sins, and the government that succeeds theirs must be dealt with on its merits. In other words, turn out one government after another until the message can go out to the world that the conscience of Canada is awakened.

The Country is Prosperous

Speaking in Toronto, on one occasion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that when the Liberals came into power, the people would feel prosperity jingling in their pockets. That time has arrived, but the Conservatives, unable to deny the existence of a prosperity they never attempted to bring about, claim the credit?

If a company erect a business, equip it as a going concern, and send out travellers who establish agencies, and appoint managers who, after having the whole responsibility of management for eighteen years, make a failure, a most dismal failure at that; and if the same company at a general meeting dismiss those managers and appoint others who, varying the policy of their predecessors, and taking advantage of good times, succeed in placing the concern on a dividend-paying basis, to whom does the credit belong?

There is but one answer. "TO THOSE WHO MADE THE COMPANY A SUCCESS."

That is what has been the experience of Canada.

The country equipped itself for business, and appointed Conservative Ministers to manage its concerns. The country supplied them with money for every sort of prosperity making policy, but after eighteen years found that their Ministers had not only not made a success but had made a most dismal failure.

In 1896 came one of the periodical general meetings of the country, a general election, and the people turned out the old Conservative managers and replaced them with the present Liberal Administration.

The new administration made certain changes in policy, and ever since then the country has been on a dividend-paying basis.

Ever since the country made the change Canada has enjoyed unexampled prosperity. To-day business of practically every kind is flourishing.

Immigration and capital, so long sought for in vain, are flowing our way. The development, though rapid, has been along right lines.

ALL THIS HAS NOT COME ABOUT WITHOUT EFFORT.

The increase in immigration has not come about without long continued exertion on the part of the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior.

The increase in trade, especially in the matter of the increase in agricultural products, has not been obtained without exertion and without careful attention on the part of the Government.

The overflowing Treasury that we are now possessed of, and which has been filled at greatly reduced rates of taxation from those which prevailed before, could not have been gained without adopting what is substantially a revenue tariff, as even Conservatives are reluctantly forced to admit.

WHOSE IS THE CREDIT?

IS IT TO BE GIVEN TO THE MEN WHO IN EIGHTEEN YEARS MADE A FAILURE OF THEIR MANAGEMENT?

MEN OF INTELLIGENCE WILL KNOW BETTER. THEY WILL GIVE IT TO THE LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION, WHICH FOUND CANADA DEPLETED, HER TREASURY EMPTY, HER TRADE STAGNANT AND WHO HAVE BUILT UP THIS MAGNIFICENT PROSPERITY BY KNOWING "WHEN TO GIVE AND WHEN TO TAKE," WHO HAVE MADE THE MOST OF THEIR OPPORTUNITIES AND WHO WILL CONTINUE TO HONESTLY AND SUCCESSFULLY ADMINISTER YOUR BUSINESS.

MEN OF CANADA BE TRUE TO YOURSELVES AND TO CANADA.

DO YOUR DUTY BY SUPPORTING THE LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION WITH SIR WILFRID LAURIER AT ITS HEAD.

Vote for the Borden Candidate

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER is an able lawyer, a sound jurist, an accepted authority on constitutional and international jurisprudence.

AS A PARLIAMENTARY LEADER he is respected, and feared by his opponents

He is a constructive statesman, with a WIDE RANGE OF VISION and a deep knowledge of historical precedents in economic matters.

He is unstinted in his EFFORTS IN THE PUBLIC WEAL. Ever is he fighting the battle of the **people** in and out of Parliament.

The Conservative candidate in this constituency is the standard-bearer of Mr. Borden's party. It follows that he is a

PUBLIC-SPIRITED CITIZEN AND A LOYAL CANADIAN.

VOTE FOR HIM AND VOTE FOR BORDEN !

YOUR CONFIDENCE WILL NOT BE BETRAYED under the Conservative leader's administration.

The Conservatives paid for their errors in 1896.

The Liberals must expect punishment for their vastly greater sins, and the government that succeeds theirs must be dealt with on its merits. In other words, turn out one government after another until the message can go out to the world that the conscience of Canada is awakened.

Vote for the Laurier Candidate

THE LIBERAL PREMIER IS AN ABLE LAWYER, a sound jurist, an accepted authority on constitutional and international jurisprudence.

AS A PARLIAMENTARY LEADER he is respected and feared by his opp ients. Last session, on every occasion he demolished the arguments and as ions made by Mr. Borden and the Conservatives on constitutional questions, and finally in every case he gave them distinguished and accepted authorities in the position which he had taken.

He is a constructive statesman, with broad views and a wonderful grasp of public questions.

He is unsparing in HIS EFFORTS FOR THE PUBLIC WEAL. Ever is he fighting the battle of the people in and out of Parliament.

The Liberal candidate in this constituency is the standard-bearer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party. It follows that he is a

PUBLIC-SPIRITED CITIZEN AND A LOYAL CANADIAN—

VOTE FOR HIM AND VOTE FOR LAURIER.

YOUR CONFIDENCE WILL NOT BE BETRAYED under the Liberal Administration. THERE ARE NO NESTS OF TRAITORS IN THE LIBERAL CAMP WAITING TO CUT LAURIER'S THROAT, AS THERE ARE IN THE CONSERVATIVE HORDES PLOTTING TO SUPPLANT BORDEN.

VOTE FOR THE LAURIER CANDIDATE, FOR PROGRESS, PROSPERITY AND PURITY.

Put This In Your Pipe And Smoke It.

Every user of tobacco in Canada has been paying $4.75 more in taxes on tobacco as the result of Liberal rule.

How is the man who uses tobacco affected by its taxation under the Liberal Government?

Compare the taxes on tobacco collected by the present Government with those collected by the Conservative Government:

LIBERAL TAXATION ON TOBACCO: 1897-02:

Excise	$23,485,642	
Customs	2,661,875	
		$26,147,517

CONSERVATIVE TAXATION ON TOBACCO: 1891-96:

Excise	$17,875,401	
Customs	1,709,958	
		$19,585,359

Increased taxation on tobacco by the Liberals in six years, **$6,562,158.**

The male population of Canada is 2,751,708.

Supposing 50 per cent. of the male population of Canada are smokers, how does the increased taxation of tobacco affect each person using it?

Under the Liberal Government, each user of tobacco has been paying in taxation ON TOBACCO ALONE **$19.00.**

Under the Conservative Government he was paying only $14.25.

Each smoker has been paying in taxes on tobacco alone **$4.75** more under Liberal rule than he was under Conservative rule.

This increased tax on tobacco does not decrease the quantity used, and is quite unnecessary, even according to the Government's own showing.

The Government boasts that last year it had a surplus of $14,000,000. That is to say, it took $14,000,000 more in taxes out of the people's pockets than it had any need for.

If the revenues of the country are so much in excess of even the Liberal Government's extravagant expenditure, why has the Government imposed **an additional tax of $6,562,158** on the users of tobacco since it has been in power?

HAVE A QUIET SMOKE AND THINK THIS OVER.

The Conservatives paid for their errors in 1896.

The Liberals must expect punishment for their vastly greater sins, and the government that succeeds theirs must be dealt with on its merits. In other words, turn out one government after another until the message can go out to the world that the conscience of Canada is awakened.

Put This in Your Pipe and Smoke It

Every user of tobacco in Canada has not been paying $4.75 more in taxes on tobacco as the result of Liberal rule

How is the man who uses tobacco affected by its taxation under the Liberal Government? That depends to a certain extent upon the class of tobacco he uses.

The rich man who can afford expensive imported cigars and affects fancy Virginian tobacco, pays more for his material.

The poor man, who uses either combination tobacco or home grown leaf, pays less.

The consumer assesses himself in choosing the kind of tobacco he will smoke

Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Inland Revenue (speaking on a motion made by Mr. Monk, the Quebec Conservative leader, to the effect "That the Government has not given the tobacco industry of Canada the protection and encouragement it is entitled to,") pointed out that since the Liberals have been in power, the Government had tried to induce the farmers to produce tobacco, and at the same time had endeavored to encourage the manufacture, not only of Canadian leaf, but also of foreign leaf, and he congratulated the House on the fact that the Government had been successful.

The Canadian farmer has not only been encouraged in growing tobacco, until they have increased the revenue for the "weed" from $99,007 50 in 1896 to $1,683 705.20 in 1903. In other words, the farmer received 160 times more in 1903 than he did in the last year of the Conservative regime, for tobacco only.

This is a distinct case of encouraging a native industry.

The number of factories manufacturing foreign leaf have decreased, whilst those manufacturing native leaf and combination tobacco have increased from 10 to 30.

The Conservatives refused to accede to the manufacturers' request to be allowed to mix foreign and native leaf, whilst the Liberals by consenting to it have largely extended the home industry.

The Liberal policy has then been an advantage to the farmer and the manufacturer.

Now turning once more to the effect it had produced for the smoker, what do we find?

That two for a quarter cigars have increased in price.

That fancy Virginia tobaccos selling at from $1.50 to $2 per pound have increased in price.

But neither of these is used by the masses of Canada. They are used by the rich, who can afford to pay for them

Whilst fancy tobaccos have increased in price, the duties imposed by the Liberal Government and the concession made to the manufacturers of being allowed to mix or combine Canadian and foreign leaf, have brought into existence in Canada tobaccos which are in every way the equals of tobaccos made from foreign leaf, and TO-DAY THE WORKINGMAN CAN PURCHASE ONE POUND AND A HALF OF THAT TOBACCO FOR THE SAME PRICE THAT HE PAID FOR ONE POUND PRIOR TO 1897.

Tobacco made from foreign leaf, used by the workingman prior to 1897, cost 90c to $1 per pound.

To day he buys plugs composed of tobacco grown in Quebec, Bothwell, Essex and Kent, for 40 to 45c.

Formerly he bought smoking or chewing tobacco 12 five-cent plugs to the pound, or 60c. per pound.

To-day he buys tobacco, fully equal in quality, 8 five-cent plugs to the pound, or 40c. per pound.

Yet the Conservatives say the Liberal Government has taxed the poor man's tobacco.

The Liberals have given the poor man the same quality of tobacco and larger plugs.

The Conservative leaflet says that the tax on tobacco IS UNNECESSARILY HIGH.

Mr Monk says that the tax is not sufficient to protect the tobacco industry.

In the Maritime Provinces the Conservatives are appealing to the workingmen by saying they are taxed too much, whilst in Quebec and Ontario they are saying there is NOT SUFFICIENT PROTECTION.

The time has come when the electors should denounce this kind of political warfare, and insist on the Conservatives having one policy for the whole country, instead of one policy for one section and another policy for somewhere else.

The circular leaflet is only intended to mislead Mr. Gourley, member for Dorchester, a Conservative of the most devoted class, from his place in the House denounced it. He described it accurately as: "A CIRCULAR WRITTEN BY NOBODY, AND REPRESENTING NOBODY'S VIEWS OF THIS (THE CONSERVATIVE) SIDE OF THE HOUSE THAT I KNOW OF."

He gave proof of his Conservative principles in his very next words: "PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT TO SEND ANY MATERIAL THEY LIKE TO THE COUNTRY."

There is a true epitome of the case. The Conservative leaflet was "written by nobody," it "represents nobody's views," but it is good enough to send to the country if perchance some advantage may be gained by scattering it broadcast.

All the Conservatives in the House, including the leader of the party, voted for Mr. Monk's motion, thereby repudiating their own leaflet, which indeed represents nobody's views.

Have a quiet smoke and think this over.

Then you will vote for the Government which has given you protection for a great interest, increased the farmer's revenue, and given the workingman better tobacco and larger plugs for the same money.

Monopoly's Fetters

HOW THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT RIVETS THEM ON THE PEOPLE.

The Liberals used to denounce monopolists.

Sir Richard Cartwright railed at them as **"rascals great, and rascals small."**

Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared they held the people in **bondage worse than African slavery.**

But the Liberal Government since it has been in power has been HAND-IN-GLOVE WITH MONOPOLY.

Look, for instance, how it fastened the iniquitous TREADGOLD MONOPOLY on the people of the Yukon.

It conferred enormous and most valuable concessions on the monopolists. It gave them the water rights of the working miners. The struggling prospector could not wash his gold **without paying ruinous tribute** to the monopoly.

There was nearly a rebellion in the Yukon in consequence. Yukon Liberals were foremost in denouncing the infamy of the transaction.

The Government has refused to release the Yukon from the thraldom of this monopoly, in spite of the protests of the Conservative party against the outrageous job.

The Liberal Government has also **failed to enforce the law against combines** which the Conservative party placed on the statute book.

IF YOU ARE A FRIEND OF MONOPOLY, YOU WILL KEEP THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT IN POWER.

IF YOU ARE A FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE, YOU WILL PUT THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY IN OFFICE.

The Conservatives paid for their errors in 1896.

The Liberals must expect punishment for their vastly greater sins, and the government that succeeds theirs must be dealt with on its merits. In other words, turn out one government after another until the message can go out to the world that the conscience of Canada is awakened.

Monopoly's Fetters Loosened by the Liberal Government

True to the principles advocated by them when in opposition, the Liberal Government has since its accession to power been firmly opposed to monopolies.

One of their first acts was to refuse to continue the habit of granting large tracts of land, one of the most valuable assets of the people, to railway companies as bonuses.

The Conservatives gave away 56,087,072 acres of lands in the West in this way.

THE LIBERALS HAVE NOT GIVEN ONE ACRE.

When the C.P.R. desired a subsidy to assist in building the Crow's Nest Pass branch line, assistance to the extent of three and one-half million dollars was given them, but in return the Government obtained 50,000 acres of coal lands, which had been granted to the C.P.R. by the Government of British Columbia, so as to be able at any time to regulate the price of coal to the western consumer. The Liberal Government also made it obligatory that the C.P.R. should reduce its freight rates on a number of articles used and shipped by farmers. Amongst other items was a reduction of 3 cents per 100 pounds on the freight of wheat, by which means $3,870,000 was saved by the farmers in five years.

In addition the Government induced the C.P.R. to agree to the submission to the Courts of test cases, to determine whether the term of the C.P.R'S exemption from Government control of freight rates has expired, and when the term of exemption from taxation of its lands by the municipalities expires.

The Government secured the release of millions of acres of odd-numbered sections of land, suitable for settlement, from railway control.

The Liberal Government assisted the Mann-Mackenzie syndicate by guaranteeing their bonds, and this, with the National Transcontinental Railway, will terminate the monopoly of freight rates which the C.P.R. has so long exercised in the West.

The Government grain legislation rescues the settlers from the monopoly fastened on them by the Conservatives.

Last session legislation, introduced by the Government, was adopted with a view to breaking up a monopoly in tobacco manufacturing.

The Liberal Government has developed the water-routes of the Dominion, and are still further developing them with a view to giving cheap transportation.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WATER-ROUTES IS THE FARMER'S GREATEST SECURITY AGAINST EXCESSIVE FREIGHT RATES FOR HIS PRODUCE.

By abolishing the Canal Tolls the Government broke up the monopoly on grain transportation, and helped to extend the trade of the Canadian ports.

The Government stopped the granting by the railways of discriminating rates to the Standard Oil Company, and provided a schedule placing all shippers on equal terms. This was decidedly in the interests of the Canadian oil men.

By means of a bounty on the smelting of lead ores in Canada, the Government is breaking up the monopoly in smelting so long enjoyed by the United States.

THE CONSERVATIVES RIVETTED THE CHAINS OF THE MONPOLIST ON THE PEOPLE.

THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT IS FREEING THEM FROM THOSE CHAINS.

CONTINUE THE ENEMIES OF THE MONOPOLIST, WITH SIR WILFRID LAURIER AS PREMIER, IN POWER IF YOU ARE A FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

Water Routes and Rail Routes

Nature failed to give New York State a waterway from Buffalo to tidewater. To overcome this handicap, the Erie Canal—Buffalo to Albany—was constructed at a cost of over ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Nature, however, provided Canada with a magnificent water route FROM THE HEAD OF THE GREAT LAKES TO THE ATLANTIC ITSELF.

Canada has been content to imperfectly develop THE MOST MAGNIFICENT INLAND WATER ROUTE IN THE WORLD.

It is the envy of the Americans. TO TRY AND OVERCOME ITS SUPERIORITY, they now propose spending **another $100,000,000** on the Erie Canal.

Our great water route suffers from lack of **elevator, lockage and dockage facilities.** The St. Lawrence is not properly lighted or buoyed. This great natural and national heritage **is not adequately equipped** by the present administration.

THE MONEY WHICH SHOULD GO FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THIS GREAT ROUTE is being squandered by the Government.

Put in power R. L. Borden, whose sound transportation policy LOOKS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WATER AND RAIL ROUTES OF CANADA IN A MANNER COMMENSURATE WITH THEIR PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE!

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Water Routes and Rail Routes

The question of transportation has always been one of immense importance, and as such has been given a paramount place in the policy of the Liberal Administration. Not only have they provided for the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway, and aided the Mann-Mackenzie system of railways in the Northwest, but they have also developed the canal system of Canada.

In 1900 they gave the country a clear channel of 14 feet on their canal system from the great lakes to the port of Montreal.

They have spent since 1896 $2,638,311 in improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence, chiefly below Montreal.

In addition to the assistance which they have rendered the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, they have spent $503,535 in improving the accommodations at that port.

The entrance to the Welland Canal has been improved by the construction of a breakwater costing $447,440.

The following sums have been spent on the waterways:—

Lachine Canal	$ 1,055,192
Ottawa River	155,586
Rideau Canal	13,470
St. Lawrence River and Canals	12,875,142
Sault Ste. Marie Canal	833,453
Trent Canal	2,596 573
Welland Canal	864,804
Total	$18,394,220

In consequence of this development last year the Americans complained that their wheat was being taken to Montreal for shipment.

In addition to the above the Liberal Government have taken all dues and tolls off the canal system, making them free. This is a very important boon to the farmer and shipper generally.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has declared that he is a believer in the Government ownership of the waterways, and has declared that the Georgian Bay Canal, from the mouth of the French River to North Bay, is work that shall be done by the Government of Canada. He has already obtained from Parliament an endorsation of his views and a vote of $250,000 for surveys. Thirteen survey parties are at work on this route, and the work will be pushed through to completion at as early a date as is consistent with good workmanship.

Elevators are being constructed at various points to expedite the shipment of grain from the West.

The Liberal Government is developing and equipping the waterways of Canada in a manner commensurate with their paramount importance.

Well-developed waterways means cheaper transportation. Cheaper transportation means less money spent in expenses, or in other words that you have more money to spend on other things. This is your case, and the Liberal Government has given it to you.

Protection in the United States and Germany.

In the United States, under a moderate protective tariff, between 1880 and 1890 the exportation of manufactured goods increased from $105,000,000 to $155,000,000. Between 1890 and 1900, **under an adequately protective tariff,** it increased from **$155,000,000** to **$450,000,000.**

The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries in the States was **4,712,622** in 1890, and **5,718,817 in 1900.**

The importations to Great Britain from the States rose from **$486,500,000** in 1890 to **$694,000,000** in 1900.

If every $500 of export represents employment for one workman, Great Britain was giving employment to 41,500 more Americans, and the Americans **were interfering with the employment** of 12,300 more Englishmen in 1900 than in 1890.

Protection was established in Germany in 1879. The export of manufactured articles rose from **$425,000,000** in 1880 to **$535,000,000** in 1890, and to **$945,000,000** in 1900.

In Canada the party in power have gone TO THE LENGTH OF CURSING PROTECTION. They refuse to give adequate protection to Canadian interests.

Mr. Borden is the representative leader of matured thought on this question in Canada. **He believes in Adequate Protection.**

He believes in the policy of **Canada for the Canadians.**

ELECTORS:

Strengthen his hands; **put in power a friend of up-to-date trade methods.**

The Conservatives paid for their errors in 1896.

The Liberals must expect punishment for their vastly greater sins, and the government that succeeds theirs must be dealt with on its merits. In other words, turn out one government after another until the message can go out to the world that the conscience of Canada is awakened.

Protection in the United States and Germany.

If, as the Conservatives say, the exports of the United States did increase $295,000,000, and those of Germany $945,000,000 in the decade ending with the year 1900, whilst in the seven years ending 1903 Canada's exports increased $104,831,872, what does it show?

THAT CANADA WAS FORTUNATE IN HAVING AT THE HEAD OF ITS AFFAIRS SUCH MEN AS ARE THE MEMBERS OF THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT, BECAUSE THEY KNEW HOW TO TAKE, AND DID TAKE, ADVANTAGE OF THE "TIDE THAT LEADS TO FORTUNE."

The Conservatives are very fond of quoting per capita figures. The increase in the United States was $4.69 per head of the population, that of Germany $7.27, WHILST THAT OF CANADA WAS $19.52 per head.

These figures show that the increase of exports in the United States, under high protection, has been less than one-quarter, and in Germany considerably less than one-half what the increase has been, in less time, in Canada under a revenue tariff.

A most striking lesson is learned from looking at the growth of trade in various countries during the last seven years.

It has been as follows:

France	21.98 per cent.	Italy	45.99 per cent.
Great Britain	26.29 "	United States	47.18 "
Switzerland	26.82 "	Cape Colony	59.50 "
Argentine Republic	31.31 "	Japan	97.43 "
Belgium	34.84 "	Canada	107.43 "
Germany	38.59 "		

The United States, with an average taxation of 50%, increased little over 4.9s., and Germany not more than 2.5s. as much as did Canada with low taxation.

In Canada, during the last decade, wages increased 20%, of which 15% has been since 1898, whilst in the United States the increase has been considerably less, and in Germany there has been scarcely any perceptible increase.

Under the Conservative regime, wi higher tariff, Canada's total trade increased only $20,417,970, or about 10% betwee the years 1890-1896.

Under Liberal rule, with taxation 13% lower, the increase has been 107 per cent., or more than ten times as great.

THEREFORE LOWER TAXATION HAS INDUCED GREATER INCREASE IN TRADE.

Taking the per capita proportion of trade to population we find that the United States have $32 per head; Great Britain, with the command of the commerce of the world and having to import all her breadstuffs, $95 per head, and Canada $84 per head.

Adequate protection is a bug-bear. It means giving the manufacturers power to charge more for their goods to the extent of the increased taxation.

EIGHT YEARS OF LOWER TAXATION HAVE TRANSFORMED CANADA FROM A POOR, DEPRESSED, STRUGGLING COUNTRY, WITH LITTLE SAVE HOPE AS ITS BEACON AND DETERMINATION AS ITS MOTIVE POWER, INTO A GREAT, FLOURISHING AND PROSPEROUS NATION, ALERT, VIGOROUS AND STRONG—A VERITABLE GIANT AMONGST THE NATIONS GROWING UP TO MANHOOD.

IF YOU WANT PROGRESS, CONTINUED PROSPERITY AND ALL THE BLESSINGS YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED DURING THE PAST EIGHT YEARS CONTINUE IN POWER THE MEN WHO HAVE EXTENDED OUR COMMERCE, REDUCED THE NATIONAL DEBT, LOWERED THE RATE OF TAXATION, GIVEN YOU MORE MONEY TO SPEND, INCREASED THE REVENUE, AND WHOSE POLICY IS TO BRING INTO THE COUNTRY MORE PEOPLE AND MORE WEALTH, SO THAT THE BARREN WASTES MAY BECOME FRUITFUL AND CANADA'S GREAT HERITAGE BE ENJOYED BY A PURE, PROGRESSIVE AND PROSPEROUS NATION.

Starvation Wages

PAID BY THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.

WORKINGMEN: The Liberal Government tells you it has given you "growing times" and an era of prosperity.

How does this "prosperity" talk square with the wages the Government has been paying the laboring men in its employ?

Turn up the last Auditor-General's report, and you will find (page W. 161) that on the Government railways such wages have been paid as these:

Laborers	$1.00 per day
Freight porters	1.00 "
Trackmen	1.10 "
Cleaners	1.15 "
Firemen	1.20 "

These men must have been getting fat on the Government's "prosperity," mustn't they?

If they had been railway "grafters" instead of mere railway "laborers," they might have done better.

The Government is going to spend over $200,000,000 of your money on the Grand Trunk Pacific "grafter" scheme, because "Cox Can't Wait." But the "laboring man" has got to wait, because Cox can't.

And this is the Government that says the working man should be grateful to it because it is paying a "Minister of Labor" $8,000 a year.

ISN'T IT TIME FOR A CHANGE?

PUT THE CONSERVATIVES IN POWER AND GET A LIVING WAGE FOR THE LABORING MAN.

The Conservatives paid for their errors in 1896.

The Liberals must expect punishment for their vastly greater sins, and the government that succeeds theirs must be dealt with on its merits. In other words, turn out one government after another until the message can go out to the world that the conscience of Canada is awakened.

Tories cry "Starvation Wages Paid by the Liberal Government"

In a Conservative campaign leaflet described as "No. 8," the attempt is made to show that the Government are paying "starvation wages" to workmen on the Intercolonial. What purports to be the rate of wages for each grade is given, and it is claimed the figures are taken from the Auditor-General's report. The rates of pay set forth in "No. 8" are wholly inaccurate, and were known to be so by the authors of the leaflet. Nevertheless they were published, in the hope of injuring the Government.

A comparison of the figures given in the Tory leaflet with the actual rates of pay enjoyed on the Intercolonial to-day will discredit the untruth that the Government are paying starvation wages. The truth is that the present Government have increased the wages to workmen on the Intercolonial far beyond what they were under the old Government.

The Old Rates of Pay.

Here are the old rates of pay—wages which can be truthfully be described as "starvation wages":—

Laborers	$1.00	per day
Freight porters	1.00	"
Trackmen	1.10	"
Cleaners	1.15	"
Firemen	1.20	"

The present Government does not believe in starvation wages, therefore advanced the rates, and they now stand as follows:—

Laborers	$1.40	per day
Freight porters	$1.20 to 1.50	"
Trackmen	1.40 to 1.50	"
Cleaners	1.45	"
Firemen	$1.30 to 1.75	"

In every case it will be seen that there has been a substantial increase.

The Present Rates of Pay.

The Laurier Government want the workingmen to share in the prosperity which prevails throughout the land. They have shown a good example to employers by raising wages on the Government railway. If their example is followed, the general standard of wages will be advanced.

Workingmen, stand by the Government that believes in a good living wage. Stand by the Government that not only keeps up the rate of pay itself, but insists that the same be done by contractors on public works!

What You Pay
For a Liberal Government

The Liberals told you they would reduce taxation. They said you were being "bled white" by taxes.

HOW ARE YOU BEING BLED NOW?

Instead of reducing taxation, the Liberals have increased it.

When the Conservatives left office, the total annual expenditure was $41,-702,383.

THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT'S EXPENDITURE LAST YEAR was $59,931,824.

The Liberals have increased the expenditure $18,229,441 a year!

The government of the country cost you $7.64 per head under the Conservatives; **it costs you $10.98 per head under the Liberals.**

This means **$16.70 a year extra OUT OF THE POCKETS OF EACH HEAD OF A FAMILY OF FIVE.**

The taxation is FIFTY PER CENT. HIGHER UNDER THE LIBERALS than under the Conservatives.

What benefit do YOU get from this increased taxation?

NONE!

IT GOES TO BENEFIT THE "GRAFTERS," to whose reckless schemes for looting the Treasury the Liberal Government has lent itself.

TURN THE "GRAFTERS" OUT, and put in the Conservatives, **and you will again have economical government.**

The Conservatives paid for their errors in 1896.

The Liberals must expect punishment for their vastly greater sins, and the government that succeeds theirs must be dealt with on its merits. In other words, turn out one government after another until the message can go out to the world that the conscience of Canada is awakened.

What You Save by Having a Liberal Government

The Liberals told you they would reduce taxation, and they kept their word.

In 1896, under the Conservative administration, $18.28 customs tariff was charged on every $100 worth of goods imported into the country.

In 1903, under the Liberal tariff, only $15.88 was charged.

THIS MEANS A REDUCTION OF 13% IN THE AVERAGE RATE OF TAXATION.

The Conservatives argue that it is not fair to take these two years. Well! take their full term of office. The average rate of duty during the eighteen years of the Conservative regime was $19.10 on every $100 worth of goods imported. Since the Liberals came into power the average duty has been $16.49.

IF THE CONSERVATIVE RATE HAD PREVAILED DURING THE SEVEN YEARS FROM 1896 TO 1903, OVER $32,000,000 MORE DUTY WOULD HAVE BEEN COLLECTED.

YOU HAVE SAVED $32,000,000 BY HAVING A LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.

When the Conservatives compare the amount of taxes collected in 1896 with those collected in 1903, and argue that the increase represents additional burdens laid upon the people, they only purposely design to mislead you by beclouding the issue.

A little consideration will show any unprejudiced man that this is one of the most fallacious arguments ever advanced by a political party.

The volume of customs revenue is not in any sense a measure of customs taxation. The true and only fair test is the average rate of customs duty, and, as has been shown, the average rate has been substantially reduced under the Liberal Government tariff.

The total imports in 1896 were $118,011,508, on which customs duties amounting to $20,219,037 were paid. On the same amount of goods in 1903 the duty would have been $17,590,562, or $2,628,475 less under the Liberal than under the Conservative tariff.

It is, therefore, nonsense to talk of the Liberals having bled the people by taking more taxation from them.

There are two reasons for the increase of customs revenue. One is, increase of population; the other is an increase in the purchasing power of the people.

During the last seven years the people have been very prosperous, and consequently their purchases of commodities have been greater and heavier, BUT THEY HAVE PAID LESS MONEY FOR CUSTOMS DUTIES ON EACH $100 WORTH OF IMPORTED GOODS THAN THEY EVER DID ON THE AVERAGE SINCE 1878.

The government have no power or control over the quantity of imported goods the people buy; all they can deal with is the rate of duty to be levied thereon. When, as has been shown, they have reduced the average rate of duty, they cannot, in fairness, be charged with increasing the customs taxation.

In all their literature, and sometimes in the House, the Conservatives are fond of talking vaguely about the grafters, but when pressed, as they always are in the House, to make any specific charge which can be investigated, not a single man-jack of them has a word to say. Their talk on this point, like their arguments on the custom duties, is only intended to throw dust in the eyes of the electors.

YOU HAVE SAVED LARGELY BY HAVING A LIBERAL GOVERNMENT. KEEP THEM IN POWER AND KEEP AN ECONOMICAL, PURE AND PROGRESSIVE GOVERNMENT AT THE HEAD OF YOUR AFFAIRS.

Do You Want Steady Work and Good Wages ?

If so, vote for the party that wants to give employment to Canadian workingmen—THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

Why should Canadians send their money to the United States to buy goods that might be made by Canadians ?

In 1892, we sent out of Canada to provide work for foreign workmen :—

$33,081,625 for Iron, Steel, and manufactures of.

$20,938,719 for Woollen and Cotton Goods.

$3,835,119 for Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Leather, and manufactures of.

$2,654,000 for Agricultural Implements.

$2,181,426 for Paints and Oils.

$1,373,022 for Electrical Apparatus.

We could manufacture most of these goods in Canada if we gave **Adequate Protection** to Canadian Manufactures.

Then, this money would be paid to Canadian workingmen, and there would be more work and better wages.

The **Liberal Government** REFUSES TO GIVE ADEQUATE PROTECTION TO CANADIAN MANUFACTURES. It prefers this Canadian money to be sent abroad to build up FOREIGN FACTORIES.

The Conservative party stands for ADEQUATE PROTECTION.

Put the Conservative party in power, and PUT MONEY IN YOUR POCKET.

The Conservatives paid for their errors in 1896.

The Liberals must expect punishment for their vastly greater sins, and the Government that succeeds theirs must be dealt with on its merits. In other words, turn out one government after another until the message can go out to the world that the conscience of Canada is awakened.

Do You Want Steady Work and Good Wages?

If so, vote for the party that has given employment to Canadian workingmen—THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Under the Liberal regime the total trade of Canada has very nearly doubled.

Wages have increased at least 15 per cent.

The average rate of taxation has been reduced 13 per cent.

There has not one dollar been added to the National Debt.

The exports of manufactured articles has more than doubled.

In 1903 Canada exported to the United States $72,000,000, or $12 worth of goods for every Canadian man, woman and child.

In the same year they sold to us $138,000,000, or $1.70 worth of merchandise for each American citizen.

In other words the Canadians in proportion to population sold to the United States vastly more than they bought from them

Under the Liberal regime the Canadian manufacturer has experienced far better times than he ever before had seen, and the records of their speeches at their annual gatherings bear testimony to the fact that they have all been busy, whilst reports from Canadian Commercial Agents in other lands show that so great has been the demand for their productions at home that they have not been able to fill foreign orders.

The Liberals have opened up new territory; under their regime there has been, and still is, a vast influx of population, and abundant prosperity has reigned from ocean to ocean.

Yet in the face of all these facts the Conservative party calmly asks the Canadian workingman to vote for increased protection.

In 1902 Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader in the House, said that the Canadian tariff should be at least as high as the American tariff. This is what Conservatives mean by adequate protection.

The American tariff averages 50 , the Canadian 15.88 .

The American tariff, if introduced into Canada, would add 34.12 to the cost of duty on every imported article you buy.

THE CONSERVATIVES WANT TO BRING THIS ABOUT.

Mr. R. L. Borden, speaking in the House, said "I believe the laboring classes, the manufacturing classes and the agricultural classes of this country, for the sake of developing the country for the sake of keeping the markets for themselves, for the sake of preventing American competition, which has reached so disastrous a point, WOULD BE WILLING FOR A FEW YEARS AT LEAST TO PAY SLIGHTLY INCREASED PRICES, IF NECESSARY."

MR. BORDEN BELIEVES THE CANADIAN TARIFF SHOULD BE AT LEAST AS HIGH AS THE AMERICAN.

HIS IDEA OF SLIGHTLY INCREASED PRICES IS TO ADD 34.12 TO THE DUTY ON ALL IMPORTED ARTICLES USED IN CANADA.

Competition is the consumer's safeguard against being made to pay exorbitant prices.

If the Canadian tariff were raised to the same figure as the American tariff, competition would be removed from the Canadian manufacturer's products and he would be able to raise the price of his goods that amount.

He would also be able to restrict the output and the workingman, union or no union, would be completely at his mercy.

The condition of the working class in the United States is deplorable. It was described by Mr. John Burns, M.P., in the British House of Commons, as "Hell with the lid off"

THIS IS WHAT THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY STANDS FOR.

THIS IS WHAT THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY ASKS YOU TO VOTE FOR.

PUT THEM IN POWER AND YOU TAKE MONEY OUT OF YOUR POCKET.

VOTE FOR THE MEN WHO HAVE BROUGHT ABOUT "GOOD TIMES" IN CANADA.

VOTE FOR LOW TARIFF, INCREASED PROSPERITY AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.

VOTE FOR THE MEN WHO WANT TO [illegible]E EVERY MAN IN CANADA EMPLOYED AT GOOD WAGES.

KEEP THE LIBERALS IN POWER AND ADD TO THE MONEY THAT IS IN YOUR POCKET.

Electors:
You Are Honest

YOU WOULD NOT OBJECT TO HAVING YOUR ACCOUNTS CHECKED, WOULD YOU ?

But the Liberal Government of Canada does not want its expenditures audited.

WHY ?

That is a point for **you** to think over.

At the last session of Parliament, the Government introduced a bill to deprive the Auditor General of a large amount of his powers.

The Auditor General had been investigating too closely into the Government's methods of bookkeeping.

With the enormous expenditures it is going to make on the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme, the Government did not want any more of this careful investigation.

WHY ?

The Government would have succeeded in this attempt to prevent a proper audit of its accounts, but for the strenuous opposition of the Conservatives.

When the Conservatives made the country realize what was about to be perpetrated, public indignation forced the Government to drop its bill.

Is a Government that cannot stand an audit of its expenditure of your money worthy of your confidence ?

Are you going to vote to keep such a Government in power for another five years ?

The HONEST ELECTOR will vote to put in power THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY, which believes in a FULL AND THOROUGH INVESTIGATION OF THE WAY IN WHICH THE PEOPLE'S MONEY IS SPENT.

The Conservatives paid for their errors in 1896.

The Liberals must expect punishment for their vastly greater sins, and the government that succeeds theirs must be dealt with on its merits. In other words, turn out one government after another until the message can go out to the world that the conscience of Canada is awakened.

Electors, You Are Honest; So Is The Government

BOTH WANT THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS PROPERLY AUDITED

THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT OF CANADA INTRODUCED THE AUDIT ACT AND APPOINTED THE FIRST AUDITOR GENERAL, WHO STILL OCCUPIES THAT POSITION.

THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT HAS ALWAYS BEEN AND STILL IS FULLY ALIVE TO THE VALUE AND IMPORTANCE OF THOROUGH INVESTIGATION OF THE ACCOUNTS.

No bill has ever been introduced by the Liberal Government intended in any degree to curtail the powers of the Auditor General.

The Auditor General could not investigate too closely the Government's accounts and bookkeeping to please the Government. This is a case of "the closest scrutiny heartily invited."

The Conservative contentions on this point are made out of whole cloth, by someone who is evidently profoundly ignorant of the whole question, as were the Conservative party in the House when they persisted in discussing the merits of a bill which was not even printed, and which none of them had ever seen.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

In 1902 the Government thought it wise to have a careful examination made of the methods of conducting the public accounts in order to provide against irregularities. A Commission was therefore appointed, consisting of Mr. J. M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance; Mr. George Burn, General Manager of the Bank of Ottawa; and Mr. Kent, Chartered Accountant of Montreal. These gentlemen, after a very careful examination, made a report which was, on the whole, highly complimentary to the system of bookkeeping practised throughout the Civil Service. Nevertheless, they pointed out what they thought were one or two defects. They advised that instead of sending the monthly Bank statements and cheques back to the department from which they came and thence to the Auditor General, as had been the practice, they should be sent to the Finance Department, for examination and checking, thence to the Auditor General. This was intended to prevent the Bank statements and cheques going back to the same department which issued them, and thus falling into the hands of any person who might be guilty of defalcation.

The Treasury Board accepted the suggestions of the Commissioners, but the Auditor General differed from them as to the wisdom of the change.

Under the statute, however, it is not the business of the Auditor General, but of the Treasury Board, to make regulations, and it is for the Auditor General to observe them

In consequence of this difference of opinion between the Auditor General and the Treasury Board, he refused to make application to the Board for letters of credit needed for the carrying on of the public business.

When money is voted by Parliament, a letter of credit for a certain sum, generally a proportion of the entire vote made by Parliament, is applied for by the Auditor General, and placed to the credit of the department concerned with one of the banks. Under the statute the application for a letter of credit must be made by the Auditor General.

THE AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNTS IS MADE AFTER THE CHEQUES HAVE BEEN PAID AND CHARGED AGAINST THE LETTER OF CREDIT.

By his refusal to make application for letters of credit the Auditor General was able to prevent the payment of numerous accounts due to people who had earned their money and who needed the use of it.

Amongst the letters of credit which required renewing, and for the renewal of which the Auditor General refused to apply, was one to provide for the payment of the indemnity to the members attending the session, and as a consequence for some days no member could obtain a cheque for his sessional indemnity. This matter was complained of in the House three days before Hon. W. S. Fielding brought in his bill, not by Liberal members, but by Mr. S. Barker, M.P. for Hamilton, a Conservative member.

The bill which Mr. Fielding introduced did not in any way deal with the matter of auditing the accounts, but with the issue of letters of credit, and in order to prevent those who had earned money under votes passed by Parliament from being kept waiting until the Auditor General could agree with the regulations made by the Treasury Board, proposed to empower the Treasury Board, in cases where there was undue delay, owing to the inaction of the Auditor General, to empower the Minister of Finance to issue the letter of credit.

In introducing the bill Mr. Fielding said:—"So far as the duties of the Auditor General relate to an examination and audit of the accounts, so far as they relate to the checking of vouchers and the calling of the attention of the various departments to anything that is inaccurate, so far as they relate to the Auditor General placing his views in writing by way of protest, if necessary, before the various departments, or placing his views in writing or in print before this House—in short, so far as the duties of examination, adjustment and audit are concerned—WE DO NOT PROPOSE TO TAKE ONE IOTA OF POWER OR AUTHORITY FROM THE AUDITOR GENERAL; BUT WE SIMPLY SAY THAT WHEN THERE IS A CONDITION PRODUCING DEADLOCK, THERE SHOULD BE SOME AUTHORITY TO OVERCOME THE DIFFICULTY."

The Auditor General is an officer of Parliament, and responsible to Parliament.

The Treasury Board is a Committee of the Privy Council responsible to Parliament.

There was no proposition to in any way curtail the usefulness of the Auditor General, of which the Liberal Government is fully appreciative.

The proposal was that in cases where it appeared that injustice was being done by unreasonable delay the power to make application for the issue of a letter of credit should be transferred from one authority answerable to Parliament to another authority equally responsible to Parliament.

The Conservative contention in their literature and their practice in the House are entirely irreconcilable.

This bill was withdrawn, but not because of the strenuous opposition of the Conservatives, for they never discussed the bill after it was printed, but because the difficulty existing between the Auditor General and the Treasury Board was arranged.

Last session, when Mr. Haughton Lennox, Conservative member for West Simcoe, brought in a resolution asking for the appointment of a Special Committee, composed of eleven members of the House, to consider the Audit Act and draft amendments, he could not find sufficient support on the Conservative side of the House to demand a division in favor of his views.

So satisfied are the Conservative members of Parliament that the finances of the country are well and honestly handled that, though the Public Accounts Committee is emphatically the Committee of the Opposition, they have, for the last two sessions, failed to use it for the purpose of making any investigation worthy of being recorded. During the last session of Parliament, only one small matter was enquired into, and that was a fishing expedition, in hopes of being able to make a charge under the Independence of Parliament Act, which miserably failed

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY IS AS DISHONEST NOW AS IN THE DAYS OF THE McGREEVY SCANDAL.

THE SAME MEN ARE NOW THE REAL LEADERS OF THE PARTY.

THE LIBERAL PARTY WHICH ORIGINATED THE AUDIT ACT, IN ORDER TO CHECK CONSERVATIVE RAPACITY, WILL SEE TO IT THAT YOUR MONEY IS HONESTLY EXPENDED, AND THAT THE ACCOUNTS ARE PROPERLY AUDITED.

VOTE FOR THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT, AND YOU WILL VOTE FOR PURITY, PROSPERITY AND PROGRESS.

How the Money Goes

HON. SYDNEY FISHER'S COSTLY AND INCORRECT CENSUS; A SAMPLE

When the Conservative Government took the Census in 1891, the cost was $549,991.

When the Liberal Government took the Census in 1901, the cost was **$1,198,268.**

The Liberals taxed you MORE THAN TWICE AS MUCH to do the work.

This was because the money was spent to give jobs to political heelers.

When the accounts were investigated by the Conservative members of Parliament, in the Public Accounts Committee, SCANDALOUS INSTANCES of overcharges and improper payments were discovered.

And the Census was AS INCORRECT AS IT WAS COSTLY.

The first bulletin issued contained errors in the population amounting to 43,389.

The crop returns were doctored at Ottawa to cover up errors.

After a year's work, the mortality tables were condemned and burned and the work was done over again.

Many other MONSTROUS AND GLARING ERRORS might be mentioned.

DO YOU WANT THIS EXTRAVAGANT AND INCOMPETENT ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS TO CONTINUE?

It is YOU who have to foot the bill for all of this.

It is in YOUR interest to VOTE FOR A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT.

The Conservatives paid for their errors in 1896.

The Liberals must expect punishment for their vastly greater sins, and the government that succeeds theirs must be dealt with on its merits. In other words, turn out one government after another until the message can go out to the world that the conscience of Canada is awakened.

How the Money Went

A SHORT TALE OF A CONSERVATIVE CENSUS

The cost of the last census has been a favorite theme with the Conservative party. They say it cost twice as much as that of 1891.

This is untrue.

The cost of the census of 1891 is an unknown quantity and not even the Conservative Dominion Statistician himself, who took it, can tell how much it cost. For two or three years the cost was brought down annually, then it ceased to appear as a separate item in the estimates, and for four years the work was carried on and paid for out of votes for other purposes.

In 1901 the Liberal Government, in accordance with the rise which had taken place in the value of everything, including labor, in the course of ten years, paid their enumerators two-thirds more than had been paid enumerators in 1891; but the enumerators were expected and required to collect three times as much information in 1901 as they were in 1891.

The Conservative census of 1891 was by far the more costly, because it was so glaringly incorrect in every useful particular that it was practically useless. It is because the more correct census of 1901 has proved how utterly unreliable the former census was that the Conservatives are so sore about it.

The census of 1891 showed "557 industrial establishments for the manufacture of carpets," when there were only 11 carpet factories in 1881 and 10 in 1901. In twenty-one counties of Quebec it showed 40,000 persons more than had been registered in the parochial records; whilst in the same twenty-one counties it discovers 400,000 more acres of occupied land than the total acreage of the same counties as shown, not only in the Provincial land registers, but in another volume of the same census reports.

It is no wonder that the party which foisted these stuffed returns on the public ten years ago are aggrieved at a correct census which serves to make the fraud they had practised more prominent.

The crop returns did not require to be doctored at Ottawa in order to cover up errors, for the simple, but satisfactory, reason that the errors only existed in the Conservative mind.

The mortality tables have not been condemned, nor burned, nor has the work been done over again.

Owing to the fact of there being no central mortality register office, there has been considerable difficulty in verifying certain returns, but the returns were correct and have been in the press being prepared for publication for many months.

If the Conservatives could invent "many other MONSTROUS AND GLARING ERRORS" neither modesty nor Christian forbearance would prevent their making them public in the vain hope of catching a stray vote.

DO YOU WANT TO ENTRUST WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF YOUR AFFAIRS DISHONEST AND INCOMPETENT MEN WHO WILL ENDEAVOR TO MISLEAD YOU BY PARADING BEFORE YOU SUCH TRUMPED UP RETURNS AS THOSE OF THE CENSUS OF 1891, AND SUCH INVENTIONS AS THESE CHARGES

VOTE FOR A COMPETENT AND HONEST ADMINISTRATION, WHICH HAS EXPOSED ALL THESE FRAUDULENT RETURNS AND GIVEN YOU A CENSUS WHICH IS CORRECT, AND WHICH HAS NOT BEEN AFRAID TO LET YOU KNOW WHAT YOU PAY FOR IT.

REMEMBER IT IS NOT IN YOUR INTEREST TO VOTE FOR A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT.

Junketing Ministers

YOUR PAID SERVANTS NEGLECT THEIR DUTIES, AND ENJOY THEMSELVES AT YOUR EXPENSE

The Liberals used to denounce the practice of ministers travelling in private cars. They condemned what they called "junketing trips."

There have been junketings galore since the Liberal Government has been in office.

There was the Joint High Commission Jaunt at Washington.

There was the Dominion Jubilee junket.

There was the Coronation convivial tour.

There were trips to the Buffalo exhibition.

There were trips to the Paris exhibition.

There were trips to the Glasgow exhibition.

There were trips to the Japan exhibition.

There have been other minor junketings too numerous to mention.

Private cars for jaunts through Canada have been in greater demand than ever.

Ministers have neglected their public duties in order to take their pleasure in luxurious travel at the people's expense.

Last session, Hon. Clifford Sifton went off on a tour to England so as to avoid having to face criticism in Parliament for the iniquitous Treadgold Concession.

Last session, also, Hon. Sydney Fisher went off on a pleasure jaunt at the public expense to see the Geisha Girls of Japan in order to avoid criticism of his scandalous management of the taking of the Census.

The absence of these Ministers from Parliament and from their departments caused great inconvenience in the conduct of public business. It was largely owing to their absence that the session was so long and costly.

It is YOU who are paying for all of this.

DO YOU WANT THIS PLEASURING AND NEGLECT OF PUBLIC BUSINESS TO CONTINUE?

IF NOT, VOTE FOR A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT.

The Conservatives paid for their errors in 1896.

The Liberals must expect punishment for their vastly greater sins, and the government that succeeds theirs must be dealt with on its merits. In other words, turn out one government after another until the message can go out to the world that the conscience of Canada is awakened.

No Junketing Ministers

Your paid servants do not neglect their duties to enjoy themselves at your expense.

Since the Liberal Government came into power the use of private cars has been restricted to the purposes of ministers engaged in the discharge of their official duties.

There have been no junketing trips.

When the High Commission, appointed to confer with High Commissioners appointed by the United States went to Washington, it was in order to meet their colleagues of the great Republic and seriously endeavor to settle several vexed questions which had for many years formed matters of contention between the Governments of the two nations. The journey was one taken in the highest interests of the Canadian people, and was to enable the Ministers to attend a solemn and important function. It was in no sense a junketing trip.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and some of his colleagues attended the Diamond Jubilee as representatives of the Premier Colony of the Empire. It has always been a sore point with the Conservatives that it fell to Sir Wilfrid's lot to represent Canada on that grand occasion, and that by his statesmanlike bearing he attracted more attention in Great Britain to Canada's Premier and the Canadian people than had ever been attracted before. The attendance at the Diamond Jubilee was entirely an official duty.

Again Canada was invited to be present in the person of her Prime Minister at the Coronation, whilst certain other Ministers also received official invitations. Connected with the Coronation was the holding of the Colonial Conference, at which the presence of these Ministers was required. By their presence they increased Canada's reputation in Great Britain, and by their counsels at the Conference materially advanced her interests.

It is most surprising to find the party that for years arrogated to itself all the loyalty existing in Canada, treating the attendance of Ministers at these two great functions as if the gentlemen had been guilty of some crime by being present, and also to find the Conservative party speaking in terms of ignominy of acts expressive of loyalty and devotion.

Had not the chosen representatives of the Canadian people been present on those occasions, the brightness of the Conservative party's loyalty might have been dimmed, for Sir Wilfrid and colleagues were present as the representatives of the whole people, and not of any section merely.

The attendance of Ministers at the various exhibitions held in Buffalo, Paris, Glasgow and Japan, was made in order to extend in these countries particularly, but also throughout the world, a wider knowledge of Canada's possibilities and powers, and therefore to thereby extend her trade and commerce.

There has not been one single "junketing trip" made by any member of the present administration.

Sir William Mulock used a private car to go to Mexico, on a trip which has resulted in a postal agreement, and in a combined effort on the part of both countries, by means of a jointly subsidized line of steamers, to reciprocate in extending trade relations. This trip has already borne much fruit for Canada, and will probably prove most advantageous in its results.

Hon. Clifford Sifton has not been absent from his place in Parliament during any one whole session. In January, 1903, the treaty between Great Britain and the United States referring the Alaska boundary question to a Joint Commission, was signed, and Mr. Sifton appointed the British representative. He had to leave at once for Great Britain, and the whole of his time was taken up in preparing Canada's case, a case the preparation of which has never been adversely criticised. Immediately he was released from his work he hurried back to Canada, and was in his place in Parliament for seven weeks, carrying through his estimates. Not one single Conservative member made an attempt at adversely criticising his department during those weeks, though the passage of his estimates afforded the constitutional opportunity for so doing.

During the whole of the session of 1904 he was in his place, and again there was no attempt on the part of the Opposition to denounce his departmental management or himself.

Hon. Sydney Fisher went to Japan in 1903 in order to benefit Canada. As a result of his visit a commercial agent has been appointed to represent Canada's interests, and push her trade in this newly-opened Empire of the Orient. He was in the House during the greater part of the session of that year, and in presenting his estimates gave a vast amount of important and interesting information concerning Japan to the House.

It is not true that the absence of the Ministers from Parliament and from their departments has caused inconvenience to the public. Never has Canada been blest with a Cabinet composed of Ministers so attentive to their duties or so well posted in the details of their departments. To any specific charge which could be trumped up it would be easy to find an answer as complete and satisfactory as those given to the specific charges referred to above.

The members of the Liberal Cabinet do not remain at their offices because they are jealous of each other, as was the case with the late Conservative outfit, nor to conspire against their Premier as did the nest of traitors, the remnants of which are responsible for these charges.

You have an able and businesslike Cabinet, always on the alert to extend Canada's fame and commerce. Their meetings in the Council Chamber are devoted to Canada's best interests, not to quarrellings and blows as was the time spent by the late Conservative Cabinet in the Council room.

Beware the nest of traitors. They will sell you as they sold their master in 1896.

If you want your business attended to in a businesslike way, vote for the Laurier Government.

The Farmer Robbed of His Market

The Canadian Farmer should feed Canada.

But he does not.

Large sums of Canadian money that should go to the Canadian farmer are each year spent with the farmers of the United States.

In 1902, Canada bought from foreign farmers:

	$11,700,000 of Breadstuffs.
	3,000,000 of Provisions and Vegetables.
	5,600,000 of Animals and their products.
Total	**$20,300,000**

This is because the Liberal Government tariff favors THE UNITED STATES FARMER instead of the Canadian farmer.

If the Canadian farmer had ADEQUATE PROTECTION, this Canadian money would go into his pockets instead of going to enrich the United States farmer.

The United States tariff gives the United States farmer TWICE AS MUCH PROTECTION as the Canadian tariff gives the Canadian farmer.

Consequently, the Canadian farmer sells the United States less than HALF AS MUCH as the United States farmer sells Canada.

You can stop this injustice to Canadian farmers by putting in power the Conservative party, whose policy is **Adequate** PROTECTION.

The Conservatives paid for their errors in 1896.

The Liberals must expect punishment for their vastly greater sins, and the government that succeeds theirs must be dealt with on its merits. In other words, turn out one government after another until the message can go out to the world that the conscience of Canada is awakened.

The Canadian Farmer is Not Robbed of His Markets

The Canadian Farmer should feed Canada;
AND HE DOES.

No large sums of money that should be spent at home go yearly to United States farmers. Every cent that the Canadian spends with the United States farmer is spent that more money be made by so doing. It is not true that in 1903 Canada bought from foreign farmers $5,456,136 of breadstuffs.

"Breadstuffs" in Custom House parlance is a very elastic term.

Of the above amount $1,124,471 was expended on materials which do not grow on farms, at any rate in the condition in which they are used. The amount was made up as follows:

Arrowroot	$ 798
Sweetened biscuits of all kinds	18,691
Unsweetened biscuits of all kinds	14,964
Unleavened bread for religious purposes	6,651
Macaroni and Vermicelli	60,284
Rice, cleaned	365,497
Rice, uncleaned	206,518
Rice and sago, flour and sago	20,093
Tapioca	59,717
All other breadstuffs	371,280

Of the remainder $3,250,329 is for Corn which comes in free for ensillage purposes in order that the Canadian farmer may fatten his hogs and make money out of the corn by turning it into bacon.

Cereal food amounts to some $200,000 and damaged grain to $52,113, leaving $829,863 of actual purchase of breadstuffs from the United States farmer, and of this some portions had to go through some process or other before it was imported into Canada.

AGAINST THIS CANADA SOLD THE UNITED STATES ACTUAL BREADSTUFFS TO THE EXTENT OF $1,030,922.

Of provisions Canada imported $1,714,168, composed of dairy produce, lard and meats. At the same time she exported $50,569,442 of these same commodities.

Of vegetables, Canada imported $701,423.

Of melons she imported $16,331, but these are of a variety not at present grown in Canada.

Of potatoes she imported $228,848 and exported $389,095 or a little over $160,000 more than she imported. Yams and sweet potatoes imported amounted to $19,343. These are not grown in Canada and therefore the farmer was not robbed by their importation.

Early tomatoes amounted to $69,014, and canned vegetables, including corn, baked beans, etc., $139,904. Of canned vegetables Canada exported $34,128.

Canada imported no turnips but exported $107,954. Whilst of other vegetables she exported $33,512.

Of salted vegetables n.o.p., she imported $210,983.

Deducting this last item, which is not in any shape a Canadian industry, Canada imported $493,440 of vegetables and exported $564,689, leaving a balance of $60,000 in her favor as regards the whole transaction.

This does not point to much robbery of the Canadian farmer.

Of animals and their products Canada imported $8,004,424, but of this $2,341,680 was for animals, including horses, cattle, sheep and poultry. Stock cattle bought by the Canadian farmer for the purposes of feeding evidently formed a large proportion.

Yearling cattle amounted to	$472,738
Yearling horses " "	730,169
Yearling sheep " "	206,856
Dogs " "	23,999
Poultry " "	36,240
Making a total of	$1,529,992

mostly expended, not for the benefit of the American farmer but for money making purposes by the Canadian farmer.

The balance of $811,688 was expended in animals and poultry for improvement of stock, a fact which proves that the Canadian farmer is not being robbed to any very great extent if he thinks it worth while to improve his stock.

Of fatted stock Canadian farmers sold $14,455,576 during the same period.

Hides and skins, for tanning, formed $5,661,313.

Horns for button making $1,215, and pelts in the raw state $216 make up the balance of this item.

Of raw pelts Canada exported $1,523; and of hides and hoofs $1,905,001. The balance of the hides were turned into leather and manufactured, but at any rate the Canadian farmer was not much robbed.

The Liberal Government tariff does not favor the United States farmer, but DOES FAVOR THE CANADIAN FARMER.

That the money does not go entirely into the pockets of the United States farmer is shown by the fact that of the hides and skins $3,000,000 of the imports came from other countries and only the $2,600,000 from the United States.

THE CANADIAN FARMER FEELS HIS PROSPERITY JINGLING IN HIS POCKETS.

THE UNITED STATES FARMER WITH HIGHER PROTECTION IS BEING BLED WHITE. IN NEW ENGLAND FARMS ARE DESERTED AND OFFERED FOR SALE AT RIDICULOUSLY LOW FIGURES, WHILST ALL ALONG THE CANADIAN FARMER IS MAKING MORE MONEY OUT OF HIS LAND.

UNITED STATES FARMERS ARE COMING TO CANADA TO MAKE MONEY.

The Canadian farmer buys more from the United States farmer than he sells to him because there is money in it. THE CANADIAN FARMER BUYS IN THE LOW MARKET, IN ORDER TO SELL IN THE HIGH.

YOU WILL STOP THIS SYSTEM WHICH TENDS TO THE PROSPERITY OF THE CANADIAN FARMER IF YOU VOTE FOR THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY AND ADEQUATE PROTECTION, WHICH ONLY MEANS THAT THE FARMER WILL HAVE TO PAY MORE FOR EVERYTHING HE PURCHASES IN ORDER THAT THE MANUFACTURER MAY GET RICH SOONER.

Millions on Millions

OF THE PEOPLE'S MONEY THROWN TO "GRAFTERS" WITH A LAVISH HAND

The 1903 session of Parliament BROKE THE RECORD for reckless extravagance.

To raise election funds, the Liberal Government POURED OUT THE PEOPLE'S MONEY into the grafters' "barrels" like water.

READ FOR YOURSELF the official statement of the enormous votes the Government forced through Parliament last session, in spite of the strenuous protests of the Opposition.

Main Estimates	$57,109,974
First Supplementary estimates, for the year ending 30th June, 1903	300,000
Second Supplementary estimates, for the year ending 30th June, 1903	5,090,968
Third Supplementary estimates, for the year ending 30th June, 1904	10,590,863
Fourth Supplementary estimates, for the year ending 30th June, 1904	771,365
Fifth Supplementary estimates, for the year ending 30th June, 1904	1,333
	$73,864,503

Bounties on Iron and Steel, based on last year's appropriations	$ 1,148,000
Bounties on Lead	300,000
Railway subsidies—minimum (maximum, $18,000,000)	13,000,000
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (Mr. Blair's estimate)	120,000,000
Canadian Northern Railway	10,010,000
Subsidies to Bridges in the Province of Quebec	150,000
Quebec City Bridge	6,678,200
Guarantee of the Grand Trunk Pacific Bonds from Winnipeg to the Pacific	31,000,000
Increase in Civil Service Salaries	80,000
Bounties on Binder Twine	50,000
TOTAL	**$256,280,703**

Remember that the Liberals used to denounce an annual expenditure of $38,000,000 as excessive, and promised to reduce the expenditure by from two to seven million dollars a year.

If you approve of this voting of **$256,280,703** OF YOUR MONEY in a seven months' session, you will keep the present Government in power. If not, you will put in the CONSERVATIVES, WHO PROTESTED AGAINST IT.

This is the way they have kept their promise.

The Conservatives paid for their errors in 1896.

The Liberals must expect punishment for their vastly greater sins, and the government that succeeds theirs must be dealt with on its merits. In other words, turn out one government after another until the message can go out to the world that the conscience of Canada is awakened.

Millions on Millions

THROWN AWAY, AND NONE OF THE PEOPLE'S MONEY FOR "GRAFTERS"

With most delightful vagueness the Conservative penny-a-liner throws out insinuations of wrong-doing, but when in the House the Conservative member DARE NOT, BECAUSE HE CANNOT MAKE ONE SINGLE DEFINITE CHARGE AGAINST ANY MEMBER OF THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.

TIME AFTER TIME THEY HAVE BEEN INVITED TO FORMULATE CHARGES ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE, AND TIME AFTER TIME THEY HAVE NOT DARED TO GIVE EFFECT TO THEIR DASTARDLY INSINUATIONS.

THEY KNOW THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO MONEY FOR "GRAFTERS," NOR ANY RECKLESS EXTRAVAGANCE.

They publish a leaflet purporting to contain the amounts voted by Parliament in 1903, but they KNOW THE FIGURES ARE FALSE.

By jumbling the estimates for two distinct years together they make a total voted for the public service of $73,864,503.

The actual expenditure for the year ending June 30th, 1904, was $66,000,000.

Then by performing a series of disgraceful misrepresentations they proceed to arrive at an entire sanctioned expenditure of some $256,280,703 for the year.

The first two items are quoted as bounties on steel and lead totalling merely a small amount, and one to which surely no one belonging to a party which insists that there is not adequate protection given to Canadian industries will dare to object to a million dollars being voted to promote the welfare of two important industries.

Railway subsidies are placed at a "minimum" of $13,000,000. Some of these appropriations are never expended at all. In many cases the companies are not able to do the work promptly, and there is delay. Occasionally they have not been able to do the work at all, and the appropriations have lapsed. Meanwhile they are placed on the Statute Book. THE TOTAL AMOUNT SPENT IN RAILWAY SUBSIDIES FROM 1896 TO 1903, INCLUDING $3,500,000 FOR THE CROW'S NEST PASS BRANCH OF THE C.P.R., WAS $11,828,321, OR LESS THAN THE CONSERVATIVES CLAIM IS TO BE PAID IN ONE YEAR.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is placed at $120,000,000, whilst the actual estimated cost is only $64,125,000, or little more than one moiety of that amount. This expenditure is to be spread over a term of years. For this expenditure the Government have a reliable tenant, who will pay 3 per cent. interest on the expenditure.

In connection with this the charge is made that the Guarantee on the G.T.P. bonds for the prairie and mountain sections will reach $31,000,000, whereas the total liability on this account, in case the Conservative contention that the line will be of no direct or indirect value should, which is very unlikely, prove true, will only amount to a funded amount of $13,833,000, or something less than last year's surplus at 3 per cent.

An altogether fictitious amount appears in connection with an item of $10,010,000 for the Canadian Northern Railway, this being a matter involving no outlay, but merely a case where the Government, in order to develop the North-West, agreed to guarantee the bonds on which this amount is the interest.

The amount of $150,000 for subsidies to the bridges in the province of Quebec should be included in the Railway subsidies, and belongs entirely to the same class of vote.

Quebec City Bridge, $6,678,200, is an item to which, as Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, said in a speech in that city, "both political parties are committed." It cannot, therefore, be urged as an extravagant expenditure against the Liberal Government.

The matter of granting the yearly increase in the amounts of the Civil Service salaries is one which the Government has often been urged to vote by Conservative leaders in Parliament.

The amount for Bounty on Binder Twine is one which is intended to protect a Canadian industry against a United States duty on the export from that country of manilla, the raw material from which binder twine is manufactured.

It will thus be seen that the above figures are entirely misleading, and indeed often entirely incorrect.

It is true that the Liberals denounced an expenditure of $38,000,000 when that expenditure was in excess of the amount which the business of the country justified, and when that expenditure did not cover the total amount which the government of the day was laying out. In those days the national debt was being largely added to in order to cover expenditure not met by revenue.

The Liberals never condemned necessary economic expenditure when covered by the revenue.

Their expenditure covers large and important public works, while the Conservatives added the cost of their public works to the national debt.

The larger expenditure has been met without increasing the debt, and with considerably lowered taxation.

Remember that on railway subsidies, on public works, in civil government, in every department of a great and growing country, there has been and must necessarily be some increase.

In their criticism of this, as in everything else, the Conservatives are not honest.

While professing to condemn the expenditure as excessive, they are constantly asking for immense expenditures in divers directions.

Only last session Hon. John Haggart accompanied a deputation which waited on the Government, and asked the construction of a public work which would cost the country $100,000,000.

In 1903 Mr. Monk, the Quebec Conservative leader, wanted an expedition sent to find the North Pole, whilst Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader, moved in amendment to the Liberal National Transcontinental Railway scheme a motion which, if carried, would have involved a far larger expenditure. Other Conservatives wanted increased railway subsidies, more money spent on the Militia, a bounty on Beet Root Sugar, a larger sum for the Fast Atlantic Service, and similar extravagances which the Government could not see its way to grant.

Intelligent electors will not be deceived.

THEY WILL KEEP FAITH WITH THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS KEPT FAITH WITH THEM.

VOTE FOR THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT AND FOR PURE, PROGRESSIVE AND PROSPEROUS CONDITIONS.

Americans have it their own way under the Liberals

Why should not the Canadian tariff, protecting the Canadian farmer, be as high as the American tariff, protecting the American farmer? Why allow the Yankee agriculturalist the benefit of a handicap against our own people?

Here is an illustration:

The following resolution was voted for by Mr. Borden and his followers, and voted down by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his supporters, in the House of Commons, on June 16th, 1903:—

"That it is greatly in the interest of the Market Gardeners and the Farmers "that the duties on the products of our Canadian Gardeners be so re-adjusted as "to assure to the Canadian Farmer an adequate protection against foreign "competition."

Here is another illustration. It shows the respective amounts of the American and Canadian tariffs:

	American	Canadian
Butter	6 cts. lb.	4 cts. lb.
Cheese	6 cts. lb.	3 cts. lb.
Eggs	5 cts. doz.	3 cts. doz.
Potatoes	25 cts. bush.	15 cts. bush.
Apples	75 cts. bbl.	40 cts. bbl.
Wheat	25 cts. bush.	12 cts. bush.
Oats	15 cts. bush.	10 cts. bush.
Barley	30 cts. bush.	12 cts. bush.
Peas	40 cts. bush.	10 cts. bush.
Hay	$4.00 a ton.	$2.00 a ton.

We complain of the manner in which the Americans have "got the best" of us in the matter of arbitrated disputes, blaming British diplomacy.

We have only ourselves to blame in allowing Americans to beat us in tariff matters.

Why do Canadian farmers support a government which keeps in force an anti-Canadian tariff?

The Conservatives paid for their errors in 1896.

The Liberals must expect punishment for their vastly greater sins, and the government that succeeds theirs must be dealt with on its merits. In other words, turn out one government after another until the message can go out to the world that the conscience of Canada is awakened.

Americans do not have all their own way under the Liberals

The Canadian tariff is lower than the American in the interests of the Canadian people.

The Canadian tariff as regards agricultural produce is vastly in the favour of the Canadian farmer, as it should be.

The Canadian farmer not only supplies the Home market, but he has an immense amount of produce to sell. There is therefore no object in placing prohibitive duties on produce which the country does not buy to any great extent, but of which the country has large surpluses to export.

The Conservatives charge that the Liberals voted down a resolution in favour of giving greater protection to Canadian market gardeners, but the opposition to this resolution in the Commons was led by Hon. J. I. Tarte, whom the Conservatives tried to make their Quebec leader in the place of Mr. Monk. It is evident from this fact that they do not know their own mind in the matter.

The resolution was voted down because it was claimed that the garden produce imported was brought into Canada at seasons of the year when it was climatically impossible to grow the stuff here, but Hon. Mr. Fielding promised, in case that any injustice might exist, to give the matter attention when the tariff was being generally revised.

Then they give a table of products upon which the United States tariff is from 3 cts. to $2 higher than the Canadian.

The selection is peculiarly unhappy, as will be seen from the following comparison of Canada's imports and exports of each article :

	American Imports	Canadian Exports
Butter	$145,221	$56,954,618
Cheese	50,290	24,712,943
Eggs	122,546	11,436,130
Potatoes	228,848	386,748
Apples	81,266	2,758,724
Wheat	57,794	24,566,703
Oats	50,896	2,583,151
Barley	1,644	457,233
Peas	14,531	1,052,743
Hay	126,646	3,595,665

In all these things the balance of trade is largely in the Canadian farmer's favour and it would be folly to tempt reprisals from other countries by raising our tariff to the same height as that of the United States. There are other countries buying these products besides the United States, and the tariff, if raised would apply to them as well as to the Americans.

But the whole question is begged by a supposition that the United States farmer is flourishing under an exorbitantly high tariff.

Is he? If he is why is there a constant agitation on the part of the Western American farmer against the exorbitant tariff imposed for the benefit of Eastern manufacturers?

The average income of an Ontario farmer is higher than that of the average farmer in any of the States bordering on Canada. The Western Canadian farmer is making a larger average income than is the Ontario farmer.

In some States farms have been altogether abandoned and are offered for sale at ridiculously low prices.

The value of farm land in Canada is increasing every year.

The Conservatives in this matter are not honest. In one leaflet issued for campaign purposes only, they tell you that the tariff is too low and in another they complain it is too high.

The leaflets are not intended for circulation in the same place.

Like the general practice of the Conservative party they have a policy for the East and another for the West.

Vote for the Government that has made good times for the farmer as well as for the manufacturer.

Vote for Purity, Progress and Prosperity.

Support the Laurier Government and the tariff under which you feel your prosperity jingling in your pockets.

How Money is Thrown Away.

The Liberal party came to power in 1896 pledged to make a large reduction in the public expenditure.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised to spend $3,000,000 a year less than the Conservatives.

Hon. William Paterson, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir William Mulock and Sir Louis Davies were equally committed to a large reduction in the annual expenditure.

How have these promises been kept?

In 1896, the Conservatives spent a total of $44,096,383.

In 1903 the Liberals spent a total of $61,746,571.

The expenditure per head, in 1896, was $9.13.

The expenditure per head, in 1903, was $11.50.

For the head of a family of five this means an increased expenditure per year of $11.85.

No great public works have been constructed as a result of this increased expenditure.

The money has in a great many cases been scattered right and left for political purposes.

The Liberals must expect punishment for their sins, and the government that succeeds theirs must be dealt with on its merits. In other words, turn out one government after another until the message can go out to the world that the conscience of Canada is awakened.

How the Money is Spent.

No part of the record of the Liberal Government appears in a more favourable light than that pertaining to the finances of the country, and the Liberals are justly proud of it. It will bear the closest scrutiny and the more close the scrutiny the more clearly will it be manifested that the administration has been sound, progressive and businesslike, and has rebounded to the great advantage of the whole people.

It is true, as stated by the Conservatives, that both the ordinary and capital expenditure has increased, but nevertheless the principles of economy advocated by the Liberals when in opposition has been adhered to. There has been economy in the truest sense of the word.

The Liberals in their severe criticisms of the expenditure under the Conservatives, never said that the expenditure would not increase. What they claimed was that the expenditure was out of all proportion to the increase of business and the general development.

During the last five years of the Conservative rule the country practically stood still, yet there was no attempt at retrenchment in accord with the times and conditions.

In the last three years of Conservative rule there were annual deficits amounting to nearly $8,000,000 and the public debt was increased by nearly $17,000,000. Tariff bore, too, very heavily on consumers.

There were abundant evidences of corruption and extravagance. Conservative Ministers were shown to have been in league with public contractors for improper purposes. There were the McGreevy-Connolly disclosures, the Langevin case, the Curran Bridge affair, the Langevin Block scandal, the Tay Canal extravagance and other cases of like nature.

In their criticisms of Liberal expenditure the Conservatives make no allowance for improved conditions. They deliberately, and with political malice aforethought, close their eyes to the fact that the Canada of to-day, from the point of view of progress and prosperity, differs from the Canada of 1896 as light from dark.

Increased development, increased trade, increased developed territory, and increased population involve increased national expenditure.

In 1895, the last full year of Conservative expenditure, they spent on consolidated account, which is the ordinary annual expenditure, $38,132,005, whilst in 1903 the Liberals expended $51,691,902, an increase of $13,559,897.

Owing to the vast increase of business the expenditure of the Post Office Department increased $511,531 between 1896 and 1903. There was not only an increase in the volume of mail matter, but also in the number of post offices, money order offices and in the development of postal facilities generally.

Sir William Mulock had to meet a deficiency of $781,142 on taking office but he soon had the department on a sound and self-sustaining basis.

He materially reduced the rates of postage, both home and foreign, yet with merely an increase of half a million, he has increased the work to more than seven times its former volume and has increased the revenue $2,394,957.

In the Customs there has been an increase of $311,396 in the expenditure or 34 .. whilst the revenue has increased $19,223,085 or 108%. In 1896 it cost $5 13 to collect every $100 of duties, in 1903 only $3.31. The work has doubled, there are 250 more officers employed, but the rate of collection has been decreased.

The expensive Yukon Provisional District is a source of expenditure which did not exist under the Conservative regime.

There was an increase of $3,259,751 in the expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway, but the income also increased $3,383,606, whilst the road showed a surplus $127,670, an unknown thing in the Conservative days.

The interest paid on the public debt increased $601,845, but the interest on investments increased by $684,907. The total result of the year 1903 shows that there was reduction in the amount of interest paid of $440,990.

The Agricultural Department is responsible for an increased expenditure of $488,282 under heads of Arts, Agriculture, Statistics and Quarantine. This increase has been necessitated by beneficial expenditure. Experimental Farms received $150,000 extra, cattle and human quarantine about $150,000, whilst exhibitions received $60,000. The Census received $106,000 for which there was no corresponding item in 1895, although work was being done then on the census of 1891 and charged to some other account.

The public works department shows an increase of $2,348,237, of which $800,000 represents additional expenditure on Public Buildings, whilst $1,500,000 was spent on facilitating the means of transportation.

Immigration required $447,261 more than in 1895; Militia, $388,996 more; Grant to the Local Government of the North-west, $300,000 more; Administration of Justice $258,216 more; Mounted Police, $343,900 more, and Subsidies to the Provinces $151,828.

So it is all along the line. Wherever there has been an increase of expenditure it has been for the extension of Canada's trade or to meet the demands of increased labour demanded by increased revenue.

If it could be shown that the increased expenditure had necessitated increasing the burden of taxation on the people, or increasing the public debt, the Government might be fairly criticised.

It is, however, worthy of very special consideration, that the increased expenditure, necessitated by the great development and progress of the country, has been met without increasing the rate of taxation, without imposing additional burdens on the people, and without increasing unduly the public debt. On the contrary, the rate of customs taxation, which is the greatest source of revenue, has been, and is, considerably lower, postage rates are much smaller, and the public debt has been increased at a very much smaller ratio than previously under the Conservative regime, and it is to-day $3 per head less than it was in 1896.

Over $6,000,000 has been spent by the Liberal Government on Public works; of this $3,141,846 has been spent on the St. Lawrence River and the City of Montreal; $1,940,310 on the Yukon telegraph construction; $447,440 on Port Colborne harbour; $18,394,220 on the St. Lawrence canal system, and $2,402,171 on Militia equipment. In addition the maintenance of the Halifax Provincial Garrison expenditure amounted to $2,834,516.

Whilst the Conservatives make a great deal of noise about the expenditure, they are recklessly inconsistent and are perpetually urging extravagant schemes on the Government. They want more money for a Fast Atlantic service, a North Pole expedition, a Transcontinental Railway scheme that would cost three times as much as the one proposed by the Government, they want increased Railway Subsidies, Beet Root Sugar bonuses, and increased salaries for judges amongst other things.

No money has been scattered "right and left for political purposes." Such an insinuation, for not one of the Conservative rankers even has dared to make any formulated charge, such alone as can be inquired into in Parliament, comes with excessively bad grace from men who enjoy the records of having been participators in the most disgraceful scandals that ever defaced a nation's fair name, from men who herd with the outcast remnants of the nest of traitors, the political rebels and cut-throats of 1896.

The expenditure has increased because the best interests of the country demanded the increase, but for every cent expended there has been a hundredfold returned to the treasury. Not, as in old Conservative days, into the private pockets of political friends.

Cost of Grand Trunk Pacific to Each Constituency or County

The unit used in the preparation of these tables is based on the latest estimate of $170,000,000 as the prospective cost of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Eastern Section from the taxpayer's standpoint. This gives the unit as $31.60 for each man, woman and child. The cost to the constituencies will be as follows—a mortgage on every foot of land in the Dominion :

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Comox-Atlin	$ 678,041
Kootenay	1,069,989
Nanaimo	704,458
New Westminster	757,641
Vancouver City	913,082
Victoria City	661,010
Yale and Cariboo	921,298

MANITOBA.

Brandon	$ 791,485
Dauphin	728,980
Lisgar	812,341
Macdonald	740,704
Marquette	639,552
Portage la Prairie	740,356
Provencher	778,434
Selkirk	706,458
Souris	778,066
Winnipeg	1,337,944

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert	$ 345,230
Carleton	683,223
Charlotte	703,314
Gloucester	882,777
Kent	757,072
Kings	634,208
Northumberland	901,958
Restigouche	334,517
Sunbury and Queens	534,229
St. John City and County	1,635,584
Victoria	667,897
Westmoreland	1,329,696
York	999,192

NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis	$ 595,407
Antigonish	430,297
Cape Breton	1,553,645
Colchester	786,840
Cumberland	1,142,908
Digby	642,175
Guysborough	578,912
Halifax	2,359,319
Hants	634,769
Inverness	769,654
Kings	693,209
Lunenberg	1,023,492
Pictou	1,056,204
Richmond	427,074
Shelburne and Queens	771,924
Victoria	323,472
Yarmouth	722,650

ONTARIO.

Algoma	$ 1,0[illegible],822
Brant	1,2[illegible],224
Bruce	1,865,632
Carleton (not including Ottawa city)	1,168,441
Ottawa City	1,893,724
Dufferin	664,737
Dundas	623,321
Durham	971,212
Elgin	1,578,317

ONTARIO (CONTINUED).

Essex	1,849,195
Frontenac	1,407,274
Glengarry	699,329
Grenville	664,263
Grey	2,199,044
Haldimand	670,952
Haliburton	207,264
Halton	617,622
Hastings	1,873,595
Huron	1,953,512
Kent	1,814,535
Lambton	1,789,887
Lanark	1,176,531
Leeds	1,210,010
Lennox and Addington	737,733
Manitoulin	353,914
Middlesex (not including London city)	1,729,311
London City	1,390,051
Muskoka	656,683
Nipissing	827,224
Norfolk	921,015
Northumberland	1,089,536
Ontario	1,276,892
Oxford	1,529,566
Parry Sound	787,977
Peel	678,610
Perth	1,575,823
Peterborough	1,039,685
Prescott	854,306
Prince Edward	564,500
Rainy River	551,652
Renfrew	1,665,974
Russell	640,911
Simcoe	2,601,154
Stormont	854,527
Thunder Bay	325,764
Victoria	1,069,683
Waterloo	1,661,970
Welland	988,880
Wellington	1,758,413
Wentworth (not including Hamilton city)	543,438
Hamilton City	1,663,228
York (not including Toronto city)	2,042,486
Toronto City	6,574,064

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Alberta	$ 364,063
Assiniboia East	529,904
Assiniboia West	486,829
Calgary	462,624
Edmonton	615,852
Humboldt	176,454
Mackenzie	470,235
Qu'Appelle	704,048
Saskatchewan	546,838
Strathcona	671,553

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Kings	$ 781,310
Prince	1,108,610
Queens	1,363,634

QUEBEC.

Argenteuil	$ 518,461
Bagot	574,519
Beauce	1,362,718
Beauharnois	686,731
Bellechasse	581,109
Berthier	629,988
Bonaventure	784,042
Brome	423,245
Chambly and Vercheres	767,388
Champlain	1,011,674
Charlevoix	610,954
Chateauguay	430,022
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	1,646,472
Compton	836,136
Deux Montagnes	456,240
Dorchester	663,821
Drummond and Arthabaska	1,230,156
Gaspe	969,582
Hochelaga	1,798,640
Huntingdon	441,736
Jacques Cartier	824,808
Joliette	703,258
Kamouraska	503,528
Labelle	1,039,671
Laprairie and Napierville	620,462
L'Assomption	442,242
Laval	523,878
Levis	828,236
L'Islet	456,272
Lotbiniere	633,232
Maisonneuve	2,059,624
Maskinonge	499,690
Megantic	757,656
Missisquoi	547,912
Montcalm	410,831
Montmagny	466,331
Montmorency	389,027
Montreal, St. Ann's, City	738,428
Montreal, St. Antoine, City	1,405,834
Montreal, St. Jacques, City	1,346,728
Montreal, St. Lawrence, City	1,542,332
Montreal, St. Mary's, City	1,283,959
Nicolet	840,244
Pontiac	870,336
Portneuf	859,224
Quebec Centre, City	643,565
Quebec East, City	1,242,670
Quebec West, City	290,108
Quebec County	698,391
Richelieu	616,968
Richmond and Wolfe	1,078,729
Rimouski	1,268,961
Rouville	423,661
St. Hyacinthe	679,758
St. Jean and Iberville	653,456
Shefford	746,654
Sherbrooke	482,261
Soulanges	315,704
Stanstead	600,178
Temiscouata	922,246
Terrebonne	847,405
Three Rivers	926,227
Vaudreuil	330,042
Wright	1,353,428
Yamaska	502,046

Cost of the Grand Trunk Pacific to Each Constituency or County

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Figures based on the calculations made by well qualified engineers, give the total cost of the whole construction of the National Transcontinental Railway as $109,005,000, which at a per capita reckoning comes to less than $16 per head of the population.

The Government share of this cost of construction comes to only $64,125,000, or not quite $11.60 per head of the population. The Company at the end of seven years will commence to pay the interest on this amount.

The Company have to expend the remaining $44,880,000, the Government guaranteeing three-fourths of the interest on the bonds, with a proviso that on the Prairie section, which represents $18,000,000 of the amount, the guarantee shall be limited to the amount of $13,000 per mile.

The only liability actually devolving on the Government is that it must make provision for receiving no rental from the Eastern section and no interest payment on the amount guaranteed on the Mountain section (which will cost $26,880,000, interest on two-thirds of the bonds being guaranteed by the Government) for a period of seven years.

Hon. W. S. Fielding pointed out in his speech, that actuaries calculate that these two liabilities can be met by setting aside at present time a capital sum of $13,833,000, or something less than the surplus of last year. This would give a per capita liability of $2.52 for every man, woman and child in the Dominion or $29.08 less than the exaggerated Conservative estimate.

The Opposition, however, continually claim that the bargain is a most favorable one for the Grand Trunk Pacific Company. If that be so it becomes at once evident that the Government is not going to lose one cent by that Company, either as its tenant of its Eastern section or as the beneficiary of its guarantees on the Western section.

In order to frighten people whom they deem too devoid of intelligence to perceive the exaggeration, or too busy to examine into the facts, the Conservatives calculate the cost of construction on grossly exaggerated estimates per mile, and then coolly assume that the Company will default through poverty, owing to the arrangement not being a good one, and that as a consequence the outlay will become a huge national loss, the road itself being of no direct or indirect value.

It is absolutely astounding that Mr. Borden allows these utterly incorrect and misleading statements to be circulated under his authority and, apparently, approval.

Apart from the benefits the line will bring to the Western settler, and the number of settlers it will tend to bring into the country, the construction will prove of incalculable advantage to the older provinces in opening up their back country, and bringing them into closer contact with the Western markets.

Huge National Mortgage

TO BE IMPOSED BY LIBERAL GOVERNMENT

Will the electors of Canada stand being forced to mortgage their heritage ?

Hon. A. G. Blair resigned the portfolio of Railways and Canals because, as the honorable gentleman said, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, as forced through Parliament by the Liberals, was a wild and reckless venture, projected through unknown regions with no prospect of returns, and for 1,800 miles likely to be no better than scrap iron.

Mr. Blair said the scheme would cost the country $139,000,000. The best estimate under the amended agreement is $170,000,000.

The population of Canada is 5,371,315. This extravagant project will cost the people of Canada $31.60 per head of the population for every man, woman and child.

This is an appalling mortgage on our farms and other property. Will the electors of Canada stand for it ? They have the chance to speak their mind in the only referendum, the coming election.

Vote for MR. R. L. BORDEN and defeat the schemers.

LET COX WAIT.

The Liberals must expect punishment for their sins, and the government that succeeds theirs must be dealt with on its merits. In other words, turn out one government after another until the message can go out to the world that the conscience of Canada is awakened.

No Huge National Mortgage Required, but A Huge National Necessity

GIVEN BY THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT

The Liberal Government does not ask the electors of Canada to mortgage their property to pay for the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway.

It will pay for itself many times over.

It will open up an immense acreage of land for settlement, estimated at 100,000,000 acres. The even numbers will be kept for homesteading, and there will be 50,000,000 acres of odd-numbered sections for disposal as Parliament shall direct.

These are at present valueless for want of transportation facilities.

Within ten years these odd-numbered sections will be worth at least $3 per acre, or a total of $150,000,000.

The estimated cost of the whole line is $109,005,000, of which the Government pays $64,125,000, and guarantees the bonds on the remaining $44,880,000 to three-fourths of their value, paying the whole interest for seven years.

The total amount of the interest guaranteed will be $13,833,356, an amount which could be paid with last year's surplus.

Thus it will be seen that the value of the land opened for settlement will far exceed the Government's share of the cost of construction.

The Conservatives libel Canada when they say that for 1,800 miles the land will run through unknown regions, and will likely be no better than scrap iron. The Government section of construction from Moncton to Winnipeg is 1,875 miles. A large section of this country is well known and is most fertile, whilst excellent reports are made of the greater portion of the remainder.

The per capita proportion of the Government's liability is $15.88 per head of the population of Canada, but remember that the interest on the great bulk of the outlay will be provided in a few years by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, so that the people will be required to pay nothing.

Remember that there are hard times coming in the United States and Great Britain, and that the whole of the $109,005,000 required for the construction of this line will be spent in Canada, giving an immense impetus to Canada's trade during the years of construction.

Remember that this means the expenditure of $32,122,500 in the purchase of Canadian manufactures required in the construction, and that a large portion of this will go in wages, and thence into the pockets of the storekeepers.

Remember that this means that $78,882,500 will be expended in labor during the term of construction, and that this sum will go directly into the pockets of the working men of the country.

Remember that by the diffusion of this immense sum all classes in the Dominion must profit, as all must share.

Remember that this all means good times for Canadians for years to come.

Remember that the Conservatives are pledged, by their leaders in Parliament, to defeat this construction by every means in their power.

Remember that the fulfilment of this work depends on the return to power of the Laurier Government, to which the people owe the origination and contemplation of this great work.

Remember that your vote will help to carry out or destroy this grand proposition.

Remember that now is your opportunity.

Remember this at the polls, and vote for the Laurier candidate who will help the Government to perfect this enormous benefit to the Dominion of Canada, and help build up the nation we all love and are proud of.